MONDAY, MAY 80, 1887.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald wishes to know why we think Mr. CLEVE LAND will not be a candidate in 1888, but refrains from asking for fear of reminding THE SUN of its "fallibility in such matters."

Fallibility is a general quality of human nature, likewise of all newspapers, except, of course, the Evening Post; and nobody, layman or journalist, need blush for being some times mistaken about politics or any other Important subject. As for THE SUN, though not infallible, we believe it is generally about right in its anticipations, political or other.

We don't believe Mr. CLEVELAND will be the candidate of the Democracy in 1888, be-cause the Democracy are not satisfied with his conduct in the Presidency.

Because the Democracy are flatly opposed to his favorite dogma of Chinese competitive literary examinations as the one path to employment in the Government service; and because the platform of the Convention of 1888 will declare that opposition without any reserve or ambiguity.

Because the Democracy are opposed to Mr. CLEVELAND's policy concerning finance, and will so declare.

Decause Mr. CLEVELAND can't get the vote of New York, and without that vote no candidate can be nominated.

Because, excepting only LINCOLN and GRANT, no President since ANDREW JACKson, has been able, with all his own efforts, with all the machinery of the Administration and all the zeal of the officeholders, actual and prospective, to obtain for himself a second election. MARTIN VAN BUREN managed a second nomination; but what a show he made in the popular voting afterward!

Because the Democracy of New York have a candidate of their own in the person of DAVID BENNETT HILL, a statesman who they think can carry the State of New York and the whole country. For the information of the Herald we add that he will doubtless be supported in the National Democratic Convention by a unanimous delegation from this State, chosen, we do not doubt, with all proper expressions of esteem and pollteness for the present President, and for every good point of his Administration. Thus Mr. CLEVELAND will have a full opportunity to enjoy the display of every form of civility that can please the bump of approbativeness. while the delegates will not be his to vote for him and make him the candidate of the party.

Because, by that time, Mr. CLEVELAND himself will probably be very tired, the turmoll of politics will have become irksome to him, and the disposition to withdraw which he has already so emphatically proclaimed, will become so potent in his mind that even the sweet and begulling voices of the office seekers will not be able to dissuade him from that laudable purpose.

We trust the Herald will find these reason sufficient and instructive; and we renew to our esteemed contemporary the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

Brenking Up the Reservations.

Last winter Congress passed one of the most important measures ever enacted for the civilization of the Indians by providing for the allotment of their lands in severalty and for making them citizens of the United States. This law the Interior Department is now preparing to carry into effect. It gives to every head of a family 160 acres, the maximum allotment, and to individuals of other specified classes, such as unmarried persons over the age of eighteen, orphans, unmarried persons under eighteen, and so on, lots of 80 acres or 40 acres each, as the case may be. These lands cannot be alienated for twenty-five years. When the allotment to any tribe or band is completed, the remainder of the reservation may be purchased by the Government, the principal of the purchase money being retained in the Treasury for twentyfive years, during which time interest will be ton mill work, and that they were "as good paid annually for educational and other needs of the Indians, and for the purchase of comforts and improvements. At the end of the twenty-five years, patents in fee are to be issued to the owners of the lands thus allotted in severalty, and meanwhile every Indian born in the United States, to whom an allotment has been made, " is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and

immunities of such citizens." It is at once evident how important this statute is which the Interior Department is about to carry into effect. While the five leading civilized tribes of the Indian Tcrritory, together with the Osages, Miamis, Peories, and Sacs and Foxes of that Territory and the Senecas of New York are expressly exempted from the operation of the law, there will remain millions of acres of reservation lands to be brought into possession of the United States and thrown open for settlement. Mr. LAMAR, in his first annual report, estimates that the Indians numbered 200,000, and occupied 134,000,000 acres of land. At the moderate estimate of \$1.25 an acre this land would be worth \$167,000,000. The new law not only provides ample allotments in severalty, but contemplates such purchases under Government guarantees as will make this quarter of a million of people in a quarter of a century not only self-supporting but supplied with very desirable incomes in Government bonds. Yet these same people are now costing the Government five or six million dollars a year for their maintenance under a system which civilizes them very slowly, brings many of them up in habits of dependence and pauperism, and has been accompanied by outbreaks, marked by great outrages and suppressed with difficulty and

at large cost.

To carry out a work so vast and so revolutionary as the one contemplated under the new law must inevitably be a task requiring great address and great patience. It can only be accomplished by degrees, beginning with the tribes and bands most ready for it, since the free consent of the Indians is in all cases a prerequisite. The first stage of the process has been that of inquiring of the different agents on the reservations as to the disposition of their Indians toward the provisions of the law. The answers received have been diverse, and indicate that it will be almost hopeless for the present to attempt to break up some of the reservations held under binding treaties. On the other hand, very favorable reports come from other reservations which make it clear that there will be continuous work enough in prospect during many years for the agents who may be selected under the provisions of the act for carrying it into execution. It is, of course, necessary to strictly guard against encroaching on the rights of the red men, and this point is additionally looked after by some of the Indian aid associations which are looking hopefully to the good that may result from this law. Indeed, the experiment of carrying it into effect must be watched on all hands with great interest, since, whether as to the pecuniary interests at stake or the

civilization aimed at, no equally important legislation for the Indiana has been at tempted in our generation at least.

An Attack from Within. A vigorous attack upon HENRY GEORGE and his peculiar agitation has been opened by that earnest and able organ of the labor cause. John Steinton's Paper.

One important point of objection against Mr. George's method, is the charge that he is flinging a religious firebrand into the labor camp in the embittered war which he is waging upon the Roman Catholic Church.

This war, of course, originates with Dr. Mc-GLYNN's revolt from the authority and discipline of the Church; and Mr. Swinton and his friends do not conceal their belief that the final success of the labor cause ought not to be postponed until after the Catholic Church has been put down; nor should it even be delayed and imperilled by any such active hostilities against the Church as Mr. GEORGE is conducting.

Another point in this onslaught upon the GEORGE party is an intimation, put forth very plainly by Mr. Swinton, that the support of Judge PECKHAM by the labor voters last fall was bought and paid for in cash; and he energetically warns all concerned that such things must not be done again in the labor ranks. No gambling with the devil! he

The GEORGE party are also accused of other tricky and unfair management as politicians. In calling the State Convention of the United Labor party, which is to be held in Syracuse in August, they are guilty, according to Mr. Swinton, of having violently wrenched the party's principles." Without authority from the voters. they have changed the platform and have put into it dogmas which they alone believe in; though what these dogmas are or whether or no they embrace Mr. George's and Dr. McGLYNN's famous doctrine concerning the land, Mr. Swinton does not inform us. It is probable, however, that this is what he and the other labor men find fault with. They neither wish to take the contract for destroying the Catholic Church

been revolutionized. Altogether the United Labor party seem to have within their organization elements of antagonism and of conflict which Mr HENRY GEORGE may find it rather difficult to get over or appease.

prior to attaining the rights of labor, nor

are they willing to postpone the victory

they are struggling for until the whole sys-

tem of property and of land owning has

The Pit Brow Lassies.

One of the most noticeable legislative attempts to interfere with the natural course of industry is found in a bill lately introduced into the British Parliament providing that "no woman or girl shall be employed in connection with any mine for the purpose of manual labor, below or above ground."

The women of the British coal mines are well known. They work at the mouth of the mine assorting coal, and are called " pit brow lassles." The heroine in that charming novel, "That Lass o' Lowrie's," was one of them. Their work is the reverse of dainty. and their appearance, when engaged in it, more masculine than feminine, since they wear a coarse sort of trousers, and are be grimed with coal dust. These unattractive facts appear to have moved the legislators in London to attempt to remedy them by wiping out the women's occupation.

The result has been to bring a deputation of twenty-four Lancashire pit women to London to protest against this plan of legislating them out of industrial existence. Four miners came with them to support their prayer, and Mrs. PARKES, the wife of the Mayor of Wigan, where the women work, came to add her testimony for the same purpose. The pit brow lassless appeared in the usual feminine garments, and differed very little in appearance from ordinary working girls, except that they were more sturdy and stalwart. Mrs. PARKES said that the women of the pit brow worked but eight hours and a half a day, that their labor was more healthy than cotand as pure as any of their sisters.

The appearance of the women and the fervency with which they pleaded for the right to work as they thought best, seem to have drawn from the officers of the Government an assurance that the bill should not

e carried any further. Very possibly the great majority of sentimental reforms have been just as repugnant to those for whom they were ostensibly designed as this proposition was to the women of the coal mines.

The Nile Problem Solved at Last.

King Mwanga of Uganda, in a sudden and unexpected fit of good humor which it is hoped will continue, has recently permitted the European mails to pass through his country, and likewise sundry supplies adapted to cheer the heart of EMIN Pasha. The friends of that beleaguered gentleman have accordingly received from him within the past few weeks several welcome letters, and for a while we shall very likely hear from him a good deal oftener than from STANLEY. His letters show that this remarkable man is pursuing his scientific labors as enthusiastically as though he had not privations of all sorts and enemies on two sides of him to occupy his thoughts.

EMIN Pasha's latest letter tells that he has discovered a southern affluent of the Albert Nyanza. This is a most significant announcement, for it probably means that he has solved the last problem relating to the sources of the Nile.

When Gordon's great lieutenant, Grssi, circumnavigated Albert Nyanza in 1876, he declared that the lake had no affluent of any importance, and that its southern extremity was a marsh so thickly covered with vegetation that he could not penetrate it. His conclusion was accepted by geographers, and for years the Albert Nyanza has been represented on the maps, not as one of the Nile's sources, but merely as a back water into which the Nile fell only to emerge a little further north. Such faith was reposed in GESSI's accuracy that even the later statement of Mr. Mason that he had reached the south shore of Albert Nyanza and saw there a river twelve hundred feet wide pouring its sluggish current into the lake did not receive general recognition. Very few geographers or maps have given Mason credit for this discovery.

The report from EMIN Pasha which reached Europe last week will doubtless be accepted as conclusive; there is no likelihood of any large division of opinion among geographers as to the source from which Albert Nyanza derives these southern waters.

Almost directly south of Albert Nyanza STANLEY discovered in 1870 a great lake known as Muta Nzige. A distance of only about 150 miles, it is believed, separates the two lakes. In altitude Muta Nzige is lower than Victoria Nyanza, and there fore it cannot flow into the latter lake. There are several good reasons for believing it is not tributary to the Congo, among them the fact that TIPPU TIB's Arabs, who have traversed the entire country west of it, agree that no river from Mute Naige reaches the

Congo. All our information now points to the conclusion that Mason's Red River leads the waters of Muta Nzige to Albert Nyanza and the Nile, and that the sources of Egypt's great river, until this time only partially

known, are at length fully revealed. It will be a fresh laurel for EMIN Pasha if his confirmation of Mason's discovery finally settles the vexed question of the Nile's sources. It will also be a proud feather in the cap of PTOLEMY, for the two lakes in which he fixes the sources of the White Nile occupy approximately the positions on his map in which Victoria Nyanza and Muta Nzige are found on the maps of to-day.

Yet he Accepted.

There is something surprising and extraordinary about Mr. CLEVELAND's acceptance of the invitation given him by the municipal Government and representatives of the business interests of St. Louis to visit that town next fall.

St. Louis is a nice enough town, for all the jealousy of Chicago, and all the West is as yet an undiscovered country to him. But consider in what a fashion the invitation of St. Louis came to him. It was signed by more than 20,000 persons. A delega tion composed of twenty-five St. Louis men called upon the President to "urge the claims," if we may use an expression horrid to the Mugwump ear, of St. Louis to the honor of being boomed and visited by the President of the United States.

Yet the President accepted. Although here was a delegation trying to get him to do a certain thing, he promised to do it. Although the request made by the delegation was backed up by a petition of many thousand citizens, he conceived no prejudice against it, and even granted it.

Suppose these twenty thousand citizens and this delegation had been asking Mr. CLEVELAND to appoint some good and capable Democrat to some Federal office in Missouri. What an offended rigidity would have spoken in Mr. CLEVELAND's back. With what a resolved air he would have waved the delegation away. With what a contemptuous toss would he have thrown the petition on the floor, fuming the while at the impertinence of people who pretend to instruct him as to whom he shall appoint.

And yet the wishes of Democrats in regard o appointments to Federal office ought surely to be of as much importance as Mr. CLEVELAND's choice of places to visit.

Decoration Day It Is.

The point made by Gen. FAIRCHILD, the present commanding officer of the Grand Army of the Republic, that the true name of the holiday celebrated to-day is not Decoration Day, but Memorial Day, seems to be well taken so far as the ritual of that organization is concerned. But this body forms only a portion of the people of the United States who take part in the observance of this day, and who, as a whole, have given it the name it almost universally wears. Besides, it becomes a holiday by virtue of legislative enactments, which in this State at least, and presumably in others, expressly employ the phrase Decoration Day.

But the best reason for retaining the old name is that it is a day of decoration, and that so long as it bears its present title its distinctive feature will be the more likely to be preserved. It has always been possible to appoint a day commemorating some great exploit in the civil war as a typical event, but this has not been done. The selection instead of a day for decorating the graves and the monuments of the dead soldiers was so happy a substitution that it at once appeal ed to public sentiment and has always re-

tained its popularity. Looking at the four holidays which are already distinctively American, Decoration Day is certainly celebrated quite as strictly in accordance with its original purpose as the Fourth of July, Washington's birthday, or Thanksgiving. Like the others, and like Labor Day, should this last become permanently added to the list, it will always be largely used for general recreation. But its charm and its reason for existence will largely depend on the preservation of the autiful custom for the maintenance of which it was established, and so long as that custom exists the people will call it Decoration Day.

A correspondent inquires of us why the Government does not lend out a portion, at least, of the surplus in the Treasury, and thus gain the interest on it, besides relieving the financial stringency which is likely to be caused by its present hoarding policy. The answer is that the Government has no authority to make such a use of the money in its keeping. The whole subject was vigorously discussed fifty years ago, just after the financial crash of 1837. and the result was the Independent Treasury act of 1840 still in force, by which the public funds were placed in the immediate custo the Treasurer of the United States, and can National Bank act of 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury has the right to deposit all the revenue receipts, except those from customs, with such banks as he may select for the purpose, but thus far the security which has been exacted makes the permission of little practical value.

We have received from Lieut. H. W. SETON-KARR a copy of the paper on Alaskan exploration, read by him before the Royal Geographical Society of London, and just published in the May number of that society's Proceedings Mr. SETON-KARR is the English gentleman who mot Mr. GEORGE JONES'S celebrated expedition at Victoria last summer, and accompanied it to Icy Bay and to Mount St. Elias. It may be remembered that the partial ascent of the mounain by the New York Tones's "expedition was immediately bulletined by our fatuous neighbor as the greatest achievement in the history of mountaineoring, and that the glory was appropriated to Mr. Jones and Lieut. SCHWATKA. We quote from the New York Times of Sept. 20, 1888:

sether by a rope to prevent accident.

The coviction that nature had put her irrevocable veto upon attempts to climb Mount at the first from the south signal ste gathering of heavy clouds and fogs, led the party to retrace its steps to the camp below.

But according to Mr. SETON-KARR'S disinter ested and evidently veracious version of the exploit, the irrevocable veto which nature had put upon the gratification of Lieut. SCHWATKA'S soaring ambition was found in the latter's own corporeal ponderosity. Mr. Jones's ex peak : and Mr. SETON-KABB barely succeeds in barrassment which Mr. Schwatka's presence

"At half past four next morning we left our fifth and ast camp for the final ascent. The party then consisted of Lieut. FREDERICK SCHWATKA, JOSEPH WOODS (one of our two hired men), and myself. As the only one with any Alpine experience, I tied Mr. Sowwarza in the centre of the rope, and Woods and myself at the ends. As we approached the great bend and ice fall of the Tyndal proached the great bend and ice fail of the Tyndall Glacier, the crevasses became covered with fresh snow. Mr. Schwara's great weight—eighteen stone—would have made it very difficult for us had any of the snow bridges over the crevasses given way, and as it drew on toward midday these became quite soft. * * If the snow over any of the fissures had given way under Mr. Schwarza, we might have had.

very great difficulty in raising him to the surface again.

* * Mr. Schwarza was unable, through illness, to assend beyond a certain point, but I continued the ascent up a steep arrête. * * It was now about six in the svening, and I was alone upon the summit of the western ridge or spur of Mount St. Elias. As shown by the anerold, the sluttinds was 1,400 feet above where I had loft Mr. Schwarze.

had left Mr. SCHWATEL" The failure to reach the summit was candidly discussed by the experienced mountaineers who listened to Mr. SETON-KARR's paper at the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. CLINTON DENT, the President of the Alpine Club, remarked that "to attack a mountain 19,500 feet high, with the very ramotest prospect, not of success, but of attaining any height whatever, the expedition must be specially equipped, and there must be no one in the party who is not a mountaineer." Mr. D. FRESHFIELD, a distinguished authority, said:

"The party whose adventures had just been described were doomed to failure, for the expedition was not sufficiently provided with mountaineers. Lieut. Sarox. Kana's own Alpine experience was limited, and he had with him a companion of eighteen stone, and to attempt to take such a companion up a mountain 10,000 feet high was a Onixotio enterprise. high was a Quixotio enterprise."

All of this will be interesting to poor old longs. It is a funny world.

Ohio is unfortunate enough to have a State University which is unfortunate enough to desire the services of Mr. BUTHERFORD BUR-CHARD HAYES, the hen-man of Fremont, as President, It is a surprise, a happy disappointment to the majority of mankind, and a wonder-working operation of Providence even in the eyes of Chickens HAYES, to see a fraudulently elected President of the United States trying to become a lawfully and respectably lected President of anything. Even in Chickens it may be permitted to detect reform. If he could get a job as President of the Ohio State University, get it honestly, not by a fraudulent 8 to 7 vote of the Faculty, nobody would grudge him his job.

Some of the graves that will be decorated to-day are a quarter of a century old.

Trumpeter VINCENT of Col. W. B. ROY-ALL's regiment, the Fourth Cavalry, has not ocen successful in endeavoring to say the right thing at the right time in the right way. Lately applying to his troop commander for a transfer, he assigned the following reasons for his request:

"First, the majority of the non-commissioned offi-cers belonging to Troop F are drunkards and gamblers. Secondly, If a private offends a non-commissioned offi-cer he is sent to the grard house, and it is very seldem he yets off without getting tried. Thirtly, if a non-com-missioned officer offends a private, and the private ra-ports it to his company commander, he green no satisfac-tion. I say, and I leave it to the judgment of all sensible men, that a drunkard is worse than a beast and that gambler is worse than a thief, and that neither one of them are fit to be in charge of a body of men. I am fear-less of the consequences these few lines may produce."

The consequences actually were that Trumpeter Vincent got the penalty of \$60 and six months—the fine docked from his pay and the confinement fixed for the guard hou was in one sense a transfer, but not the one he tunate musician's mistake was that of substiaccusation, a mistake possibly resulting from a habit of philosophical generalization. All the same, there should be no basis whatever for complaints of drunkenness or gambling.

At a temperance meeting in Detroit the other day one of the speakers made this positive announcement:

"Gop is a Prohibitionist.

One of the most melancholy signs of the times is the rapidly increasing number of people who profess to speak with authority concerning the opinions and designs of Inscrutable Providence in matters of political economy, taxation, social science, and sumptuary legislation.

The Intercollegiate Meeting.

There were thirteen events in Saturday's con teen records had been broken, and the wonder is where this constant and rapid advance will be checked. Alread meetings is also vasily better than that which was wit-nessed ten years ago. The spectators of Saturday's aports could take a genuine delight in watching the incomparably lithe and graceful starts and springs which prefaced the high jumps of Page and the massive pose and powerful which with which Coxe preluded his

throwing of the hammer.

The colleges that belong to this association are Amberst, Columbia. Cornell, Harvard. Hobart, Lafayette.
Lehigh, Michigan, New York, Princeton, Pennsylvania. mont, Union, Williams, and Yaie—a full score of them. Bowdoin, Brown, Dartmouth, and others belong to the New England Intercollegists Association, which held its first meeting at Hartford on Friday. The extent as well as the excellence of college competitive athletics is manifest

The Treasurer Has No Authority to Lend Money. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your re-

cent editorial article on the financial situation calls to mind a question that I have often saked, and to which I have been unable to obtain a satisfactory answer. Why should the Government to the great detriment of

the borrowing public and the public generally, hoard the A business man who should lock up his surplus funds to the amount of millions to his own loss and his neighbors' detriment, would be termed an idou.

The Treasurer of the United States does this, and is called a "fluancier." If our bankers and merchants should pursue the same policy we should have to revert to the ancient system of barier and exchange.

Would it not be business like and justice to the people if the Treasurer were compelled by law to loan to national or State banks all money commig into his bands in excess of say what is held for redemption of gold or silver certificates outstanding—at a rate of interest not less than 2 pr cent—the invertment to be a preferred crediby, and the loan to any bank not to exceed any 25 or 50 per cent. of its capitles!

If the Government should pursue some such policy we would never again bear of a stringent money market of course I do not expect that such a policy would rever as percouragement from the moneyed institutions from the fact that a "light" market means good rates for them and a piculful market low rates.

Tansron, N. J., May 26. A business man who should look up his surplus funds

A Correction from Mr. George T. Downing Will my old friend, the editor of THE SUN. correct an error made in his paper of yesterday! Henry F. Downing. Esq., who is appointed Consul at St. Paul de Loando is not one of my sons, and the gentleman not care to assume any new responsibility.

Newrort, R. I., May 28. Geo. T. Downte.

The Besert May be Made to Blesson.

From the Rochester Democrat. Henry Villard planted thousands of trees dong the line of the Northern Pacific Railway in Dako ta. Although these trees have been neglected since Mr. firm hold on mother earth. If care were taken in plant ing, the treeless regions might be clothed with forests in

Mr. Blaine's Intentions for the Summer. From the New York Pribune.

Telegrams and letters have been received by friends here from James G. Blaine which give some partic ulars of his movements before his departure for Europe. His Har Harber summer house has been leased to Huber R. Rishop of New York for the season. Mr. Blaine will come to New York on Saturday next June 4, and re-main here till June 8, when he will sail on the Eins of the North German Lloyd line. While here Mr. Biaine and his party will have rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE SUN would make a good subject with

An Uncommonly Bold Declaration. Prom Senator Ingails's Speech at Abliene, Texas. I have no hesitancy in declaring that in this

He-Chicago is losing her prestige to some

THE COUNCIL OF ARCHBISHOPS.

Approaching Assembly in Baltimore to Take Action on the Labor Problem. BALTIMORE, May 29 .- I notice that several journals have taken occasion to criticise and even to deny my statement about Cardinal Gibbons's sudden and unexpected return in order to hold a council of the Archbishops for the consideration of the question of labor or ganizations. A week later, after a flood of talk and telegrams, it became an established fact that I was right, and the Cardinal, it is now ndmitted, will return during June instead of the last of August, as had been planned. There are one or two details in that article which have not been verified; for instance, the statement that he would take a Havre steamer for New York—which was actually his first intention, though he altered it-whereas he has paid a flying visit to Cardinal Manning at Rensington and to Archbishop Walsh at Dublin. But these details of his movements are apt to be changed according to passing circumstances, while the main fact that he is hurrying back

It is not for the purpose of convincing skeptical rivals or anybody else, but to give THE Sun's readers command of the facts of the situation, that I have been wading through the bulky Acts of Decrets of the late Pienary Council, and sifting out the passages which bear upon the subject in hand. Most readers and alleged investigators, when they refer to the "decrees" of the late Council, quote merely from the pastoral letter issued by it. It is in English, and thus a good deal easier to read than the Latin text of the real Ada et Decretaa text composed in the ecclesiastical language of the middle ages, and which is often puzzling to the most familiar student of the ancient classics. Its very simplicity and quaintness are often stumbling blocks to the reader. However, here only can we find the real legis-lation of the Council. The pastoral letter, while often containing literal translations from the Decreta, deals only with the general discussion of subjects, and contains merely admonitions to the faithful, for it is to them that it

to America suddenly and unexpectedly, in or-

der to hold the council indicated, cannot for a

moment be questioned.

As I have written before, the late Council decreed that no priest or Bishop should condemn a society of any kind until the Arch bishops of the country sitting in council should have passed upon it. Now turn to the pastoral

have passed upon it. Now turn to the pastoral letter, and see what it has to say:

But while the Church is thus careful to guard her children against whatever is contrary to Christian duty, she is no less careful that no injustice should be done to any association, however unintentionally. While, therefore, the Church, before prohibiting any society, will take every precaution to ascertain its true nature, we positively forbid any pastor or other ecclesiastic to just sentence on any association, or to impose ecclesiastic to just sentence on any association, or to impose ecclesiastic to just sentence or disabilities on its members without the provious explicit authorization of the rightful authorities.

This,

This passage, it will be perceived, contains only general outlines; it has no particular meaning or information. There is not a word in it about the Commission of Archbishope. Bishop is shiffully disguised under "other ecclesiastic," it would not be well to spread before the people the fact that a severe check had been put upon the hitherto autocratic power of the Bishops. Now let us turn to the corresponding passage in the real decrees, and observe the difference. The indefinite "other ecclesiastic" disappears, and ordinary is substituted—that is, the ruler of a bishopric whether he be a permanent incumbent or a temporary administrator. The gist of the Latin text is that hitherto a confusion of disciplines had provalled, whereby some society had been condomned in one decree and tolerated in others, to the great scandal of the faithful and to the detriment of the ecclesiastical authorities; and the Council consequently orders that no society shall be condemned by name until the ordinary shall have received power to do so, which he can do, if he shows proper cause, by submitting the case to the Commission, which had been created for judging such matters according to the canons, and which was constituted of all the Archbishops of these provinces. If they could not agree about the condemnation of the indicted society, the matter was to be referred to the Holy See, and thus a uniform discipline would be secured.

This protection of the people from arbitrary action on the part of single Bishops was not adopted without a share struggle. The great majority of American Bishops, with Cardinai Gosons at their head, are really men of liberal thought, and inclined to be as tolerant as possible; and they doubtless received the support of the many priests in the Council, whose authority, though minor as to individuals, was large when the number is considered. Thus, each Archbishop had two theologians and each Bishop one, and, besides, there were a quantity of officers, nearly equal to the whole catalogue of Bishops. It was the priests met at St. Mary's Seminary drafted nine-tenths of the decrees and now consider meaning or information. There is not a word in it about the Commission of Archbishops

jection. Quite a number of the drafts thus sent up were bitterly fought over, and the one we are now considering did not escape this fate. There are half a dozen Bishops in this fate. There are half a dozen Bishops in this fate. There are half a dozen Bishops in this country—not the most intellectual, as are Cardinal Gibbons. Bishops Keane, Spaiding, Ireland, Archbishop williams, and many others, all liberals, but keen, active men, like Bishop of Fort Wayne, who have succeeded in making a great noise, who have succeeded in making a great noise, who have trued to force their views on the church at large, who have made the public think their numerous utterances are the infallible pronouncements of the Church, and who are bitterly opposed to any movement which bears the silghtest resemblance to an effort for the triumph of the democratic masses. But their fight in the Council was vain. They were speedily and overwhelmingly voted down, and the measure protective of the free action of the laity was swiftly passed.

Before reaching the passage I have summarized, the degree "he Societatious," Division I. "De Societatious Inhonestis," had been dealing as usual, with the general aspects of the subject. It quotes extensively from the encyclical Humanun genus of Leo XIII., the constitutions of the Holy See, the Quo graviora of Leo XII., and the decree with a similar title to this one of the Second Plenary Council; in all, seven large pages. It particularly dwells upon the passage in its predecessor's decree relating to combinations of workingmen to defraud their employers of contracted work by violence or other unlawful means. The quoted passage runs as follows:

Care must be taken lest workingmen's societies, under the pretext of mutual assistance and protection, should commit any of the evils of condemned societies, and lest the members should be induced by the artifices of designing men to break the laws of justice, by with holding labor to which they are justifully bound, or by otherwise unlawfully violating the rights of their em

bedding labor to which they are jrightfully bound, or by otherwise unlawfully violating the rights of their employers.

I have now drawn out the action of the Council. Especially does the last quoted passage bear upon the situation to-day. The Council takes great care to emphasize the fact that all movements for the botterment of workingmen have, and have always had, the full sanction and the hearty commendation of the Church. When such pretended movements go beyond the bounds of law, then they cannot be described as for the betterment of the tollers, but rather for their degradation. Even well-intentioned movements, with honest men in the leadership, are often led to take steus which are unwise and often positively criminal. Just here comes in the difficulty. It is hard to define a strict line, and in its absence, how are we to determine whether or no an association has taken just that amount of unwise stops which render it condemnable? The Church, while determined to protect workingmen in their just aspirations, is equally determined to socialism and anarchy. It is easy to pronounce in general about these matters, but when it comes to naming a society as guilty, it is a matter demanding careful consideration and thought, and that necessity the late Plenary Council recognized by having such cases subject to the action of the Archiepiscopal Commission alone.

Cardinal Gibbons's defence of the Knights of ission alone. Cardinal Gibbons's defence of the Knights of

mission alone.

Cardinal Gibbona's defence of the Knights of Labor, and incidently of American free speech and free action, within the bounds of law, was really a pica, and a successful one, for the suspension of sentence. This he has secured, but the case is by no means ended yet. It cannot be, according to the decree I have quoted, which, having been approved by the Propaganda Fide and the Holy See, is now the law of the Church in the United States, until the Archiedscopal Commission has been called together and has passed upon the legality of the order. Before the Cardinal left for Rome he saw several of the Archbishops. Some of them cane to Raitimore, others he met in New York. The principal object of these meetings was not any mere formality, as the outside public may have thought, but the discussion of this very topic, for the labor movement has profoundly agitated the Church as well as the State. Thus, the reference to the Holy See has been made before any formal meeting of the Commission.

Doubtless Cardinal Gibbons is armed with weighty counsel from the learned officers of the Propaganda, and when he assembles the Archbishops he will have a pretty clear course mapped out for their consideration. What that course will be has elready been indicated by the Cardinal's report on the Knights of Labor, I think the great majority of Archbishops will heartily approve his viewal Labor efforts to right itself, so long as it refrains from violent and unlawful means, will not only escate the condemnation of the Church but will moreover secure its sincere approval and sanction.

THE CAREER AND INFLUENCE OF MR. TILDEN.

Birthing Review of their Nature and their Force.

From the Troy Press. GENESEO, May 24 .- The extraordinary vote given to Samuel J. Tilden in 1874, and repeated in 1876, by the Democracy of Livings county, is ample proof of the esteem in which he was held in this Republican stronghold.

Mr. Tilden's political success was not due to any public delusion as to his real character as a public man, ignorance of his views on public questions, or to factious division of the enemies' forces. The last of those was nowhere apparent in 1874 or 1876. On the contrary, as a party, the Republican ranks revealed no

ppening.
Discontent existed, as it had existed in 1864. but it could not be stifled by party discipline. as it had been in behalf of Lincoln, because Gov. Tilden, from the time of his pred boyhood as the friend and counsellor of New York's greatest Democratic leaders, to the day of his own greatest public services, had been faithful in his allegiance to the Constitution and an able expounder of its principles, departures from which had been the prime causes of Republican discontent.

Secondly, his wonderfully successful services in the cause of administrative honesty furnished the masses with an ideal remedy in his advancement to power for an almost universal Micial corruption.

Thirdly, his views on all public questions had been made known, from time to time, with great force of logic, a virile simplicity of expression, a clearness and purity of diction that men, and have been equalled only by Webster and Marcy.

Mr. Tilden's elevation to high honors was not, therefore, the result of luck, throwing dice, but the accomplishment of a fixed and intelligent purpose of the people. They knew termined to elect him. What their purpose was in electing him to the Presidency he would have himself made clear if he had not been defrauded of the office. The certainty of this made it necessary to the personal liberty and safety of a large number of the influential Republicans to prevent, at any sacrifice, his possession of the Presidency.

Mr. Tilden was a partisan, relentless, uncom-

promising and vigilant. His political policy was that of assault upon the enemy. His attacks on men in his own party were designed to drive out of it the elements of weakness, and the men whom, in his own party, he alienated were those only who had bargained with the enemy for the spoil of the people. He loved, in his own party, the men who are called politicians, by whom I mean men who, for unselfish purposes, devote, as so many do, their time, services, and means to the ad ancement of those men and principles by whom and by which they believe good government is to be secured. He was fond of their society, hospitable to them in his own home, interested in their struggles, and, believing his own party best fitted to govern, he believed, also, in strength-ening the men who cared for its strength and

labored for its success.

His power of logical generalization was matchless, or matched only by the power of the language in which he stated his conclusions. His care for his party was the result not only of natural affection for it, but of consciousness of its power for the public good. To care for it, he reasoned, was to care for the public welfare. To care for its "captains of tens and of twenties" was to care for the leaders who marshalled it for battle.

He was a keen judge of men. He sometimes wounded the vanity of fools, but always recognized, utilized, and rewarded the ability of hi associates. He abhorred impostors and admired nerve directed by brains. He took great pains to make clear to his friends the reasons for his action, to convince their judgment and educate their understanding, rather than com-

mand their allegiance and affection. His services to his party did not end with his life. Many men, still young, survive him in this State, with a trained knowledge of politics learned in his school, which is of infinite sernot a less skilful Governor because of his illustrious previous career as a Tilden Democrat, and Mr. Cleveland owes his nomination to the Presidency to the partisan skill, the adroitness and tactical experience of a coterie of young men whom Samuel J. Tilden brought

CANADA'S PIG-IRON TARIFF.

A Fresh Impulse to Annexation Sentiment

in Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, May 28 .- To this day many honest Canadians cannot understand how the Government of Sir John Macdonald came to be sustained in the election of Feb. 22. But all who have been able to see the inside of this business thoroughly understand that the triumph was not a true victory. If an election had been held at any time during the last two years on the basis of manhood suffrage the and if the recent ballot had been anything like a free expression, the same result could not have been avoided. Sir John knew how the country felt. In order to overcome an immense public sentiment against the Gov ernment, the boodling had to be carried out on the biggest possible scale; and the manufacturers throughout the Dominion, who are the most interested in sustaining the pretended national policy, were invited to contribute largely from their fat pocketbooks, that powder and ball should not be lacking. 'It was represented to them that if the Liberals won their big profits would disappear, and therefore it will be understood that they fought with des-

big profits would disappear, and therefore it will be understood that they fought with desperate valor.

The firm of Macdonald, Tupper & Co. having won the battle, these assistants have lately been pretty loud in their demands for payment. After some delay, it comes in the shape of a duty on pig iron, which amounts to \$5.50 per ton. This duty is intended practically to exclude all foreign iron, and consequently all goods which are wholly or partially made of this material. Thus a large proportion of the useful articles which we must purchase will be made to cost vastly more than they have in the past. The only class of citizens to receive any benefit are the few nabobs interested in native from and the men in their employ. To offset this prospective gain to a comparatively small number, the duty has been removed from hard coal; and now, being able to get all they want from Fennsylvania, the buyers of Quebec and Ontario will have no further use for Nova Scoila coal, which must beg for a market unit repeal, legislative independence, or annexation opens the channel to New England, where the product of our mines is always in demand when fair prices are charged.

Although the Queen's great jubilee will come off in a few days, this year's celebration of her Majesty's birthay was a remarkably tame affair. The English solders entered into the matter with some enthusiasm, but the citizens generally refrained from taking any part.

CITT OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 29 .- The report published in American papers of a plot of the Church party leaders to bring Don Carlos her a movement against the Government has attracted much attention among politicians here. In Governmen circles it is declared that the country has never bee more peaceful than to-day. Active railway

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 28 .- Harvey White-

head and Frank Fullmer of this city were trout fishing on Wednesslay on a creek in Sullivan county. They saw a mink come out of the water on the opposite side of the stream, just below them. It had a big trout in its mouth. When it drew itself out on the shore the fisher-men legan shouting at it. This frighteded the mink, and it drupped the trout and disappeared. The fisher-men secured the fish. It was still alive and unnitured by the mink's tech likwas twenty inches long and weighed two and a half pounds.

Prospects of the Growing Crops. WARHINGTON, May 29 .- Throughout the en

tire agricultural districts the weather the past week has proved especially favorable for the growing crops and reports this morning show that favorable conditions of rainfall and temperature yet continue, except in Michi-gan, Illiants, and southern Minnesots, where the needed showers are in-day predicted.

ODDS AND ENDS OF ARMY NEWS,

War Office Rulings-Removing the Pences-Bear Paw and Sweet Grass Hills.

WASHINGTON, May 29.- The latest batch of collected decisions by the War Department and Army Headquarters contains several points of general interest. One of them directs the dis-continuance of the practice of punishing mili-tary prisoners by forcing them to carry about a heavy log. As a fact, this old-time practice has already been dropped, but the official prohibi-

tion of it prevents it from being revived. A ruling that may interest, among others, those who still consider Decoration Day one of mourning, and will accordingly have their colors at half mast to-morrow, is that "a flag at half staff should be displayed at a point midway between the truck and the crosstrees." A useful suggestion made about colors seaked by rain is that they ought to be hung up to dry lengthwise, so that the water can drip straight down each stripe, and thus diminish the run-

ning of the scarlet into the white.

The complaint made by the soldiers during the Sonora campaign of Gen. Miles, that the shoes furnished to them from the military prison dropped apart, is recalled by a decision allowing a Board of Survey to condemn all boots and shoes manufactured at the Leaven-

allowing a Board of Survey to condemn all boots and shoes manufactured at the Leavenworth prison, which, without fault of the wearer, have proved defective in thirty days' wear or less. This enlarges a previous decision for the replacing of defective shoes.

The whitewashing of quarters is now held to be a part of the fatigue duty of enlisted mentand a more recent order makes the care and repair of ordnances and ordnance stores at all forts and stations the legitimate duty of the soldier, so that after the end of the present flactal year there will be no extra pay for this duty.

The force which has been despatched by Gen, Crook to protect the employees of the Interior Department in taking down fences from the public lands is Troop R. Ninth Cavairy, Capt. Charles Parker sommanding. This troop has been at Col. Hatch's regiments headquarters, Port Robinson, in Nebraska, but has been moved to Chevenne, in Wyoming, for its new task. The proclamation ordering the removal of these fences was made long ago, but the syndicates occupying the lands have doubtless thought it would pay better to get the free grazing for their cattle in the interim, at the risk of ultimately losing their fences and other material, than to obey the proclamation forthwith. As it is, they will no doubt be allowed to take away as much of their fences and other material, than to obey the proclamation forthwith. As it is, they will not be allowed to take away as much of their stuff as they like, though they may leave to the Government the expense of destroying everything which it will not pay to carry away.

The next Superintendent of the Military Academy, to succeed Gen. Merritt, will, it is well understood, be Col. John G. Parke of the engineers, and the order on this subject will probably be issued this week or next. Gen. Merritt, however, will of course retain command at West Point until after the graduation.

The next Superintendent of the Military Academy, bearing the superintendent of course retain command at the summer and command the sum

BUNBEAMS.

-The personal estate of the late J. D. Perrina, a proprietor of the celebrated Worcestershire sauce, amounted to nearly \$3,000,000. —In 1840 a traveller passing through Middictown, Ill., stuck in the ground a twig from a silver maple tree. The twig rooted and grew, and now meas-

-It is reported from Iowa that prohibition has largely decreased crime in the State. The Soc Sun advertises the jail of that county for rent, saying that it is empty and likely to remain so as long as pro--Aunt Sally Gibbs, as Mrs. Sarah Gibbs

of Middletown was usually called, died on Thursday, having lived 101 years, 2 months, and 17 days. She came of a long-lived family, several of its members having lived nearly 100 years. -A citizen of Troy took up a small tree

from a distant field and set it out in his yard. He afterward noticed a bird fluttering around the tree, and on examination be discovered in the branches the nest of a lark. There were five eggs in the nest, and the bird -A Winnipeg photographer has put him-

self in a way to have a fine lot of libel suits. He re cently exhibited a case full of photographs of his debtors, each being labelled with the name, address, and indebtdness of the person represented

-It is said to be a fact that after a couple Me., the other day, a cat that had been watching the combat suddenly jumped between the dogs, and by scratching and yelling vigorously separated them, and drove them away in a horry. -Two young men of New Haven each

drank ten glasses of layer beer on a wager as to which would down the liquid first. The winner drank his in one minute and fifty-five seconds. Then the loser chalenged him to try on five more glasses, and this time the -Pretty Josephine Mallison of Philadelphia, who quit a home of luxury in Philadelphia to run away with and marry a seedy fortune teller with a hare

lip, has run away from him, declaring that she was either bewitched or meamerized when she married him. -- A burglar entered the house of John H. Richardson of Waterloo, N. Y., the other night, and in so doing awoke Mrs. Richardson, who jumped out of bed and knocked him down with a chair. The burglar managed to get up and oscape, but not before he hit the plucky woman on the head with a sand bag. The blow was not serious in its results.

-A reporter, typesetter, and proofrender n a Chattanooga newspaper succeeded in thus describing two dresses worn at a recent ball there: "Miss gold embroidered flounces, and morchai neal roses. Mrs. I. S. Colyar tooked lovely in a handsome costume of sophire blue velvet, entwaine, trimmed with indescent

-"Why is Theodore Thomas unpopular personally " saked a St. Louis reporter of Agent Jacob Gosche. Mr. Goscho admitted that Mr. Thomas had been rather unpopular of late, and said that the reason was that Mr. Thomas was very busy. "He hasn't time to meet his friegda" he said. "He can scarcely devote an hour to his family. Then, again, he regards his profes-sion as sacred, and deem't the togshible should." sion as sacred, and doesn't like to gabble about it. He hates to talk shop, but after he gets through with his work, and site down with a friend over a glass of wine, work, and site down with a friend over a glass of wine, he is the most sociable man imaginable. I have known Thomas to walk the floor until the early morning hours studying a composition which he was to rehearse that day. He always comes theroughly prepared and with a clear conception of every phrase he has to play."

—It is said that Bishop Fowler of the Valuation of the was to rehearse that the play."

Methodist Church once gave some advice to a confer-ence congregation in this fashion: "Don't say anything who didn't bear this in mind was asked by his parishioners what kind of a man his successor was. 'Oh brother—is a good man, but—'' But what? If there's anything wrong that is just what we want to know. Now tell us what's the matter.' 'Well, Brother—is a good man, but the fact is, brethren he parts his hair in the middle.' 'We won't have him. We don't want a dude. Conference mustn't séad him.' The appointed Sunday arrived, and with it the dude minister. As he walked up the aisle a broad grin overspread the faces in walked up the sisle a broad grin overspread the faces in the rear seats. By the time he reached the pulpit the congregation broke out into a roar of laughter. The minister was baid.

-A writer of progressive ideas has enumeraied the following as among the various desired inven-tions at the present time: Macaroni machinery, sepa-rators for mica and granite, good red lead pencils, comb grailing machinery, portable power transmitting dyn-amometer preferably for belts, type writers which will work on account books and record books, way car ventilator better horseshoes radial car sales, indelitie stampstencilling ink, a practical car starter, a good rail, way car ventilator better horseshoes radial car axles, independent car wheels, locomotive headlight, anemometer or instrument for measuring the velocity of wind currents, apparatus for measuring the depth of the sea without sounding by line, plano lid hings which shall be "flush" on the outside, good fluid India ink for draughtemen, reciprogration consists. men, reciprocation counter for locomotives, solder for aluminum, another good method of working tridhim, substitute for coal tar pitch in making artificial fuel way tie, good independent out-off for locomotives, flexible book back, method of alloying copper and from, better facing compositions for irve founding, &c., &c.